MADRAS COURIER.

92

VOLUME XXVIII. TUESDAY, APRIL 14, 1812. NUMBER [illegible]

THE COURIER.

[illegible]

APPOINTMENTS.

[illegible]

[illegible] ... with the Commander of the [illegible]

The Governor General in Council shall have [illegible] ... the right of [illegible] shall have liberty [illegible] ... to Madras. [illegible]

[illegible] ... Calcutta Gazette [illegible] 1812.

[illegible]

CALCUTTA GAZETTE,

THURSDAY, MARCH [illegible] 1812.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

FEBRUARY 20, 1812.

[illegible] ... Collector of Revenue [illegible]

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT,

MARCH 18, 1812.

[illegible] ... Register of the [illegible] Court at [illegible]

General Orders by the Right Honorable the Governor General in Council.

FORT WILLIAM, MARCH 1[illegible], 1812.

[illegible]

CALCUTTA GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENT.

[illegible]

[illegible] ... the Persian ship Ahmed Shah, [illegible] ... from Cochin, the [illegible]

PASSENGERS.—Mr. Thomas [illegible]

[illegible] ship Mercury, Captain [illegible] from Canton, Manilla and Penang, [illegible] on the 21 instant.

PASSENGERS from Manilla.—Messrs. C. [illegible] and [illegible] Macleod, Merchants.

The Mercury left Manilla on the [illegible] of January.

A [illegible] ship bound from thence to Manilla, was considered missing.

There were no tidings at Manilla, of the [illegible] which sailed from hence in the month of June last.

SUPREME COURT.

[illegible]

This was an action [illegible] ... for [illegible] ... it appeared that on the [illegible] January last, the Defendant [illegible] ... his wife and [illegible] ... the Police Office, where he was discharged [illegible] ... of the Magistrate.—Damages, 1 Rupee, each party [illegible]

BENGAL HURKARU,

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1812.

On Wednesday, accounts were received [illegible] of H. M.'s [illegible] Captain Briggs, from Bombay, 22d February, and [illegible]

The [illegible] we understand [illegible] from the Bombay Presidency, to the amount of [illegible] lacs of Rupees.

On the same day accounts were received of [illegible] of the ship [illegible] Captain [illegible] from [illegible] ... from Malacca, from whence she sailed [illegible]

PASSENGERS PER [illegible]

[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

March [illegible] ... Captain [illegible]

Ditto.—[illegible]

Ditto.—Portuguese Ship [illegible]

[illegible]

93

[illegible]

[illegible]

Lucien Bonaparte appears in the list of those who have taken out licenses to kill game.

BULLETIN OF YESTERDAY.

WINDSOR CASTLE, Oct. 13, 1811.

His Majesty [illegible]

It was yesterday officially [illegible] *the Bulletin will [illegible]* [illegible]

OCTOBER 18.

We received this morning the following Letter from Dover, dated yesterday.

"We hear the Naiad frigate has [illegible] lugger privateer, with 50 men, and sent her [illegible] The Admiral's [illegible] which had [illegible] the Naiad, and which afterwards [illegible] being towed into [illegible], was most dreadfully mauled—she had 13 killed & wounded on board of her. The French [illegible] killed and wounded that day in the action [illegible] different ships [illegible] as to [illegible] the Commandant, who was taken, and that this hastened Bonaparte's departure from Boulogne, who drove [illegible] Dunkirk [illegible]"

[illegible]

[illegible] had [illegible] we had him [illegible] three [illegible] he left [illegible] proceeded to Wittemberg [illegible] passed the night [illegible] to Gorey [illegible] and went on to Gorcum.

It is to be remarked that the King of Saxony [illegible] arrived at Warsaw. It is to receive Bonaparte.

OCTOBER 2.

At the Court at Whitehall, the [illegible] of Oct. 1811.

PRESENT,

His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT in Council.

It is ordered by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, that the Parliament which stands prorogued to Friday the 4th day of this instant Oct. be further prorogued to Tuesday the 12th day of November next.

Foreign Office, Downing-street Oct. 1, 1811.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. Henry Wellesley to be his Majesty's Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand VII.; and Charles Vaughan, Esq. to be his Majesty's Secretary of Embassy in Spain.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has also been pleased to appoint Charles Stuart, Esq. [illegible] and John Philip Morier, Esq. to be his Majesty's Commissioners in Spanish America [illegible]

[illegible]

LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court of Whitehall, the [illegible] October [illegible]

[illegible]

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

... Lord Aston, the Speaker of the House of Commons, ... Bishop, ... Sir Henry ... &c. &c. This ... in the course of little more than seven years, ... than ... hundred and twenty ... copies of the Scriptures, in different languages, from its central depository.

August 24.

... from France ... Paris has been ... [illegible]

[illegible]

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The gamekeeper carried the basket of game [illegible] which he had never before presented [illegible] [illegible] We have not heard [illegible] entertained of the [illegible] conduct of [illegible] mother.

Capt. [illegible] Losser is appointed to succeed Capt. [illegible], in the direction of the Impress service at this port.

Capt. Larcom (of Gosport), we understand is appointed Commissioner of the [illegible] Malta. Capt. Boynton [illegible] Paying Commissioner at Plymouth.

[illegible]

On Saturday some letters were received from Barbadoes. We regret to learn from these letters, that the petition from the free people of colour to the House of Assembly, soliciting the privilege of being admitted as witnesses in Courts of Law, and stating that from the [illegible] their disability, these poor people are exposed to [illegible] lower class of whites, who violate their persons and then escape with impunity, [illegible] are qualified to give evidence against them,—has been rejected. This is the measure to which Mr. Stephen forcibly drew the public attention in the late Session of Parliament.

The misery into which the population of many of the German States is plunged, by their adherence to the "Continental System," is hardly conceivable. A Leipzig Journal states, that it was ascertained by [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

In the Court of Chancery on Friday, a [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

PRICE OF STOCKS.—[illegible]

[illegible]

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

DOWNING-STREET, SEPT. 17.

[illegible] Dispatch of which the following is an Extract, was yesterday received at the Office of [illegible] [illegible], addressed to his Lordship by Gen. Lord Viscount Wellington, dated—

[illegible]

[illegible] On the evening [illegible] [illegible] Monte Hermoso.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, AUGUST 23, 1811.

Admiral Sir Roger Curtis, Bart. Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, has transmitted the following letter from [illegible] H. M. S. [illegible], Senior Officer off Cherbourg:—

[illegible]

[illegible]

I have the honour to be, &c.

HENRY BOURCHIER.

To [illegible], Esq.

&c. &c. &c.

Ships captured.—[illegible] French National Brig, pierced for 16 guns, mounting only ten.—L'Aimable Ami, Concord, and Fraternité [illegible] [illegible] Oak, Deal Planks, and Mahogany Plank.

Vessels drove on shore.—One National Brig, two Luggers (names unknown), and twelve sail of Merchant Vessels.

[illegible]—One National [illegible] Merchant Vessels.

YORK-HOUSE, SEPT. 6.

This day his Excellency the Duke del Infantado, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Supreme Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies, acting in the Name of his Catholic Majesty Ferdinand the Seventh, had his first private audience of his R. H. the Prince Regent.

This day Admiral Apodaca, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Supreme Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies, took his leave.

SPANISH PAPERS.

CADIZ, OCT. 2.

On the 30th of Sept. the Chief of the Staff received the following dispatch from Gen. Ballesteros, dated Fields of Ximenes, Sept. 25:—

"Excellent Sir—I hasten to communicate to your Excellency, for the information of the Council of the Regency, the complete victory obtained by the arms of his Majesty this day. General Regnaud, with a division of 3,000 men, the greater part grenadiers, in combination with the other, which, on the 19th fought in Alcala, after nine days manoeuvring in front of this point, fell into the snare I laid for him. In consequence of the movements and energy of the divisions under my command, I succeeded in surprising, defeating, and destroying him [illegible] notwithstanding his [illegible]

[illegible]

PORTUGUESE PAPERS.

Extract of a letter from General Lord Wellington to Don M. P. Forjaz, dated headquarters [illegible], September 1[illegible].—

[illegible]

Four ecclesiastics, whom the enemy had carried as prisoners [illegible], lately arrived in the capital. [illegible]

[illegible]

WAR OFFICE.—[illegible] 1811.

[illegible]

WAR-OFFICE.—Oct. 9, 1811.

[illegible]

SALES BY AUCTION.

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION

By DOBBIN & SUTHERLAND

AT [illegible]

Bruce and Scott's

HOUSE,

[illegible]

On TUESDAY [illegible]

SALE TO COMMENCE

AT 11 o'CLOCK.

THE FOLLOWING

Europe Articles

VIZ.

A QUANTITY of [illegible] Powder in [illegible] Canisters, [illegible] Glass Ware of different kinds, [illegible] Quash Rose, Blacking [illegible] [illegible]

Particulars of which will be [illegible] [illegible] Courier.

PUBLIC SALE.

COMMISSIONER PUGET

WILL BE READY TO PUT UP

TO PUBLIC AUCTION,

ON THE PART OF THE

Principal Officers

AND COMMISSIONERS

OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY

On THURSDAY, the 18th April

CONDEMNED NAVAL STORES [illegible] to be examined [illegible] previous to the Sale, by application at the Naval Office.

PETER PUGET,

Commissioner.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase [illegible] be immediately paid [illegible] [illegible] away in [illegible] from the day of Sale, [illegible] ASHTON and [illegible] Auctioneers, are authorized to resell [illegible] the [illegible] of the first purchaser.

FOR PRIVATE SALE

A ROOMY Europe-built CARRIAGE, in good repair, with a pair of strong active DUN HORSES, and Europe Harness.

Price 400 Pagodas.

The above is well worth the attention of any person who may want such a conveyance; [illegible] may be seen any day in two hours, on notice at the Office of this Paper near the [illegible] Gate in the Fort.

Madras, 27th February.

FOR SALE,

AT THE

COURIER OFFICE,

BLANK Wills, Common Interest [illegible] Powers of Attorney, Bills of [illegible] Respondentia Bonds, Judgment Bonds, Notes, &c. &c. and Parade Reports for [illegible] ments of Native Infantry.

WHERE ALSO

Visiting Tickets—Cards of Invitation [illegible] [illegible] Returns, &c. &c. and all work [illegible] Printing, [illegible] be gratefully received [illegible] executed with neatness and dispatch.

[illegible]

MADRAS: PRINTED BY WILLIAM SMITH, OPPOSITE THE WALLAJAH GATE IN THE FORT.

[illegible]

SUPPLEMENT TO THE MADRAS COURIER.

Vol. I. Friday, April 10, 1812. No. 13.

MEMORANDUM.

Much inconvenience and additional expense being experienced, by the Officers of the Army having their letters dispatched from the General Post Office erroneously addressed; it is recommended to all Officers, to acquaint the Post Master General by letter, whenever they change their place of residence and that the Commanding Officers of Corps will in like manner acquaint the Post Master General when the Corps changes its Quarters, giving, at the same time, a list of the Officers present with it.—Such letters may be addressed by Commanding Officers, "*On the Service.*"

MADRAS.

The following Vessels hav[illegible] since our last.

7th A[illegible] Futtah Ool Kyre, Captain [illegible] izagapatam.

[illegible] ptain R. B. Loyd, sailed

[illegible] ptain J. Green, sailed to

[illegible] Captain M. Gonsalves,

[illegible], for Calcutta.

[illegible] MIRROR,

[illegible] ARCH 25, 1812.

[illegible] arrival have occurred at [illegible] nce the date of our last [illegible] han from 16 to 18 ves- [illegible] Hooghly, during the [illegible] Vestward, Southward, [illegible] the exception of one [illegible] others communicate [illegible] ghtest moment.

[illegible] e Portugueze ship Con- [illegible] n the River on Sunday [illegible] e late and satisfactory [illegible] Mission from the Su- [illegible] e Court of Ava. These [illegible] elcome, as the late oc- [illegible] frontier gave rise to [illegible] rable rumours which, [illegible] ited, are satisfactorily [illegible] ow received to be en-

[illegible] suite still remained [illegible] rrent; and continu- [illegible] k of civility and respect [illegible] who evinced an earnest d[e]sire to maintain their present friendly relations with the British Government. Captain Canning expected to leave Rangoon on his intended journey to Amarrupora before the middle of the present month.

[E]xtract of a letter from Rangoon received [by th]e Conceição.

"RANGOON, 3d MARCH, 1812.

The British Mission still continues at this [p]lace; but is expected in the course of a few [d]ays to proceed up the Country, Captain Canning, the Envoy, accompanied by Lieutenant [M]illan, and Captains Fleming and Smyth, late[l]y proceeded on a second sporting excursion [to] Seriam, attended by the Governor of that [p]rovince; during which the party shot nine [la]rge Elephants, a number of Deer, and vari[ou]s other game.

"On the 28th ultimo, a beautiful Brig was [la]unched at this place from the Yard of Mr. [T]urner, which on entering the water received the name of Mary Anne, in compliment to the Envoy's Lady. The Viceroy attended on the occasion, and expressed himself highly delighted with this handsome specimen of naval architecture. The Mary Anne is the property of Captain Snoball, and is intended shortly to sail [h]ence for Madras.

"Trade is but dull here at present, and [T]imber, the principal article of export, extra[v]agantly dear. Stick Lac and other staple [c]ommodities of the Country, are equally high [i]n price. The great Fair, generally held every year at this period, and which in former times was much frequented, has not taken place this season. Only a few merchants of the poorest description have hitherto attended, and there is very little appearance of any business being transacted."

"CAMP AT RAMSAGUR, 16th MARCH, 1812.

"A detachment of four Companies of Native Infantry, under the command of Captain Porteous, crossed the Chittagong river this morning, on their march to Ramoo, where Lieutenant Colonel Morgan remains posted with part of the 2d Battalion 15th Regiment, and a small detachment of Artillery.

"Captain Sibley still occupies a post on the Banks of the Naaff; and at a short distance on the opposite side of the river, a Burmah Chief, named Tyndo Po, is encamped, or rather cantoned, in huts, at the head of 7,000 men."

A letter from the Mauritius, dated the 23d January, just received by the Lord Minto, communicates an interesting article of intelligence; but which, under the imperfect relation of the account, as now received, is more calculated to excite than to gratify public curiosity.—The letter in question states that the American ship Penrose touched at Port Louis on her passage to China; the Supracargo reported that he brought no news from America; but that on the passage he fell in with a Portugueze ship, after a short departure from Lisbon. The American hailed the Portugueze, and learnt from him that, shortly before he left Lisbon, accounts were received there, of a MOST SANGUINARY AND DECISIVE BATTLE, FOUGHT BY THE ALLIED ARMY UNDER LORD WELLINGTON, AT OR NEAR ELVAS, AND THE GRAND FRENCH ARMY UNDER SOULT.

Such are the terms of the report received at the Mauritius. The American, on being interrogated, stated that he could collect no particulars of the action, nor could he even learn to which side victory belonged, owing to the indistinctness with which he heard the words of the Portugueze. The weather being extremely rough and a heavy sea running at the time of hailing, rendered the communication indistinct, and prevented a boat being sent on board to obtain a more particular account.

The dispatches for the Honorable Company's extra ships Lord Eldon and Batavia, will probaby leave town in the course of Friday or Saturday, and both ships are expected to sail from Sangor, early in the ensuing week.

Colonel Adam Gordon, of His Majesty's 67th Regiment, embarks for Europe on board the Lord Eldon.

Correct list of Passengers procee[ding] to Europe on board the Honorable Company's Extra Ships Lord Eldon and Batavia.

By the Lord Eldon, Captain J. W. Young.

Mrs. Wodsworth, Lieutenant Edward W. Bray, of H. M. 67th Regt. of Foot, and Lieut. C. B. Darby, of the 8th Regt. N. C. on the Establishment of Fort St. George.

Captains Diell, Forsten, Styman, Jager, Mermitze, and Smith,—Sub-Lieutenants Wagner and Hoorn,—Cadet Baunds Prisoners of War,—Master William Leslie.

By the Batavia, Captain John Mayne.

Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. E. Clarkson, and Ensign Robert McDonald, of the 1st Battalion 9th Regiment of Native Infantry.

Captain Chaumat and Mrs. Chaumat, Captains Lamotte, and Mortrond, and Miss Mortrond, Lieut. Tassin, Sub Lieutenants Calamal, and Theon, Prisoners of War.

The following are the destinations of all the Honorable Company's Regular Ships, now at this Port.

Marquis Wellesley, Captain Le Blanc, and Lady Castlereagh, Captain Simpson, for Bencoolen. — Walthamstow, Captain Jones, for Prince of Wales Island,—Dover Castle, Capt. Richardson, and Surry, Captain Beadle, Madras,—Warren Hastings, Capt. Jones, and Lord Castlereagh, Capt. Kymer, Penang and China.

The above seven ships are ordered to sail as early as possible. They are all to return from their several destinations to Bengal, and are to form the first homeward fleet of the ensuing season, intended to be dispatched hence for England direct, in the course of Dec. next.

In a former Number of the Mirror, we had occasion to notice that the Dutch Garrison of Palambang had been put to the Sword by the Sultan of that place. Accounts subsequently received, though they do not communicate the particulars of the massacre, leave no doubt of the fact.—It appears that the strength of the Gallo-Batavian Garrison at Palambang, for some considerable time previous to the catastrophe to which we now allude, was insufficient to oppose the armed force of the Sultan or Rajah, had he judged it expedient to resort to hostility; but their authority was established and fully recognized, not from respect or affection to his European allies, but from a well grounded apprehension that any contempt of the authority, or insult or injury to the individuals forming the garrison, would be punished with inexorable vengeance by the Government General of Java. To the powerful influence of this feeling the garrison at Palambang had been long indebted for their personal safety, and for the apparent respect in which they had been held by the Malay Rajah; for no sooner had he received authentic advice of the French power on Java, by the successful assault on Cornelis, than every motive of restraint was withdrawn; & giving way to what he considered a spirit of just vengeance, the garrison, who were the immediate instruments of his subjection, were put to death; the flag of the Sultan was displayed, and the re-establishment of his sovereignty proclaimed.

Before the account of those transactions reached Batavia, a small military force had been embarked, and sailed thence on the 5th of November, to take possession of the settlement at Palambang: the surrender of which, as one of the dependencies of Java, had been included in the capitulation signed by General Jansens.—On the arrival of the British detachment off Palambang, the Rajah refused to admit the troops, or to acknowledge the British authority. A correspondence ensued between the Rajah on the one part, and Captain Jones, who commanded the detachment, and Mr. Hare who was joined with him in the commission deputed to take possession of Palambang, on the other. This correspondence led to no acknowledgement of the right or authority claimed by the commissioners; the Rajah continued inflexible in asserting his independance; and the strength of the d[eta]chment being inadequate to any measures of co-erc[ion], Captain [illegible] to Batavia, without ac[com]plishing the object of his mission.—A negociation has been since set on foot between the Lieutenant Governor of Java, and the Sultan of Palambang; the latter, according to the most recent accounts from the Eastward, has submitted his ultimatum, which is said to embrace the following stipulation:

1. The Sultan engages to admit all English ships and vessels into his Ports on the most friendly terms; allowing to British subjects the usual freedom and facilities of trade.

2. That he will cause Tin and all other article of trade to be fairly brought to market; but he refuses to supply Tin or other commodities at a fixed price; he agrees however to make a reduction in the duties according to a schedule which he has delivered.

3. The Sultan engages not to admit into his harbours, or to hold intercourse, or to permit his subjects to hold intercouse with the people of any nation, at war with Great Britain.

Finally;—the Sultan is desirous to maintain a firm and perpetual friendship with the English; but declines to hoist the English flag, or to admit the introduction of English laws.

The Public have lately heard by accounts from Brazil, of the scheme of an American Adventurer to form a Settlement on the Islands of Tristan d'Acunhas; and as this project may probably suceed, and render, at no distant period, the Island of d'Acunha a convenient place of call for provision and refreshment, to vessels navigating the Southern Ocean; the particulars of the scheme and of its progress ought to be generally promulgated. With this view we here publish a report on the subject, addressed to Lord Caledon, Governor of the Cape, by a Gentleman who had visited the infant Settlement.

To His Excellency DUPRE, EARL OF CALEDON, *Governor and Commander in Chief of the Cape of Good Hope, &c. &c. &c.*

MY LORD,

In compliance with your Lordship's desire, I submit a short account of the Islands of Tristan d'Acunhas, as well as a few remarks on what may be done towards the effectual settlement of the large Island.

In December last, when on the Coast of Brazil, having fallen in with an American ship, I understood there was a man on board by the name of Jonathan Lambert, a native of America, who had resolved to establish himself on the large Island of Tristan d'Acunha, for the purpose of cultivating the soil, and breeding poultry with other stock, expecting it would be an inducement for vessels passing in that track to touch for refreshment whenever it might be known.

On the 28th of January ult. when bound for this place, being in sight of these Islands, and a short distance off the north side of the principal one, I determined on dispatching the Charle's boat, with an officer and crew, for the purpose of taking some fresh water, when Mr. Lambert, with two other men, were found, and reported that they had been landed twenty days. Having been before apprized of Mr. Lambert's resolution of settling himself on this Island, I was desirous of rendering him every assistance my capacity would allow. Accordingly, after the necessary water for the Charles was procured, I landed in a deep cove on the north side, at the distance of about a quarter of a mile to the west of this inlet, there was a spot of ground that Lambert had cleared for a garden: full two *acres* were laid out in neat beds, with Radish and Cabbage plants growing in great luxuriance, and more then one inch above the surface; Indian Corn, Potatoes and the Pumkin Uine, with the Water and Musk Melon, were also above the ground. In turning up the soil with a spade, a stratum of black mould appeared full two feet deep, over a layer of rich reddish clay. Not six yards from Lambert's cultivated spot, there is a large run of water, which has its source in the mount, running, or meandering towards the sea, the falling abruptly about *fifty feet*, on a shingly beach, presenting a most beautiful cascade, where it would be prac[tica]ble, with assistance of a long h[ose] to [le]ad the water [illegible] in five fathoms depth [illegible] vessel might be watered (the weather being any ways moderate) in twelve hours; procuring, at the same time, a sufficient quantity of firewood.

The anchoring ground off the north side of the large Island, is situated, by my observations in Lat. 37° 7' South, and Lon. 11° 43' West, of Greenwich: the best depth for anchoring without the *Kelp*, is about twenty fathoms, black, sandy, oozy bottom; the cascade bearing by compass S. ½ E. ¾ of a mile.

This anchoring ground is in all respects far preferable to the Road of Funchall, in the Island of *Madeira*, from the circumstance of its being a strait shore; whenever it might blow on the Coast, it would be practicable for any vessel to fetch clear of the land. The Cove within the Kelp is eligible for vessels to moor in, and it is open about four points of the compass, from N. N. E. to N. W. but no sea would ever make in this cove, as an entire chain of Kelp must prevent the water breaking in with violence; the depth of water is from ten to twelve fathoms, black sand and oozy bottom. The circuit of the large Island my be from fifteen to eighteen miles, rising in an immense cone, equal to the peak of Teneriffe, and might be seen in clear weather at a distance from *twenty five* to *thirty* leagues. The land fit to be cultivated on the large Island, from a rough calculation, may not be less than from three to four thousand acres, and capable of producing Corn, Cotton, Tobacco, Hemp, also the Grape Vine, with fruit of every kind the climate may

be congenial to. The spontaneous grass, herbage, and shrubs, without doubt, would be good grazing and browsing for black Cattle, Goats and Sheep.

Great quantities of fish are about the Islands of the Rock, Cod, Bass, and Mackerel kind, with many Bray fish. Quantities of Kelp, a *gigantic fucus*, as termed by the Naturalist, by going through a certain process, might be made into *Burilla*; which would answer all the purposes, with the Sea Elephant oil, to manufacture into Soap.

Hitherto the Islands have been visited by vessels that were in search of Seal skins and oil, and have succeeded in procuring great quantities. There are yet many Seals and Sea Elephants, that come on shore in the months of June, July, & August, from which last animal, oil is extracted. Procuring Seal skins and oil, would be an employment at the season, when it would not answer to plough or sow, and these would be considerable articles of commerce.

As a substitute for empty casks to hold the oil as it might be procured, large tanks could be made at a trifling expence, to hold from 5,000 to 10,000 gallons each, there being enough of stone; and in all probability lime stone would be discovered, which are the principal materials for making the tanks.

Mr. Lambert expressed to me his desire that I would communicate to your Lordship, that he set out with views which he trusted would be considered by the British Government and the Honorable East India Company, laudable and deserving their protection, and assistance in a way that might promote his undertakings and endeavours to refresh what vessels might be passing in that track of sea, and whenever the sanction of the British Government should be known, the necessary assistance being given him, he would most solemnly declare himself allied to that Government, and by permission, display the British Flag on the Island, reserving however always to himself the Governorship, provided an equivalent could not be agreed upon.

Permit me to borrow on your Lordship's patience by detaining you a little longer, and soliciting, as an agent for Mr. Lambert in this enterprize, (so far as is compatible with reason, and as the undertaking may appear to merit) a small assistance to return to the Islands, as my present means will not be sufficient. A small vessel, from 50 to 100 tons, to carry from this Colony four or five industrious families, with such other persons as may voluntarily incline to embark: also a few black cattle, sheep, Goats, &c. with such other small necessaries as may conduce to the growth and production of the Island.

Submitting this Note to your Lordship's consideration, I have the honor of being, with the greatest deference.

My Lord,
Your Lordship's most
Obedient and most devoted humble Servant,
BENJAMIN T. SEAVER,
Late Master of the Coloniel Brig Charles

Cape Town, Cape of Good Hope,
February, 28th 1811.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON,—SEPTEMBER 27, 1811.

ROBBERY OF THE TREASURY.—The locks of the desks, and other places in the Treasury, have lately be... ...oken ope... and the property secured by them stolen. The depredations were repeated on Tuesday night, without the least suspicion attaching to any person; in consequence of which, yesterday morning, Sayer, the Bow-street Officer, was sent for. Sayer accordingly attended, and examined the locks and premises that had been opened, but it could not be ascertained whether it was done by any person who had access to the premises, or by common robbers.—The principal property stole... ...in books and stationary.

SEIZ... ...GUINEAS.—The reward to the informe... ...third of the money seized is a great in... ...to activity amongst the Revenue O...

SEPTEMBER 16.

Two Mails are arrived from Cadiz, by which we have advices from that city to the 1st inst. A Spanish frigate has arrived from Callao, bringing a large sum in dollars, and 1000 quintals of powder. The intelligence received by this conveyance from Peru speaks very favorably of the disposition of the inhabitants of that province towards the parent country.

The Prince of Orange (who lately left England), grandson of the late Stadtholder of Holland, and nephew of the King of Prussia, was presented to the Council of Regency on the 12th ult. and was received very graciously. He had returned to Lisbon in the Sabrina. The The Asia, with the remains of the Duke of Albuquerque, had arrived at Cadiz.

Within the memory of man there never were known so many destructive fires as have lately taken place upon the Continent. The town of Kioff, the capital of the Ukraine, has been almost entirely destroyed by fire: several hundred people lost their lives, and 3000 houses were consumed. At Banken, in Lusatia, 125 houses were burnt down on the 22d July; and at Peesnitz, in Bohemia, 314 houses out of 368, fell a prey to the flames on the 1st of August; in the former conflagration nine people perished, and in the latter about a dozen, in attempting to save their effects. The excessive heats of July have occasioned the conflagration of several forests in the Tyrol, with the consequent destruction of 64 villages and hamlets situated in their vicinity, and the loss of near 10,000 head of cattle. The principal forest which has thus been destroyed, is Rlamneg, about seven miles in extent, & three in breadth, and distant three leagues from Inspruck. It caught fire on the 6th of July, and had not ceased burning on the 4th of August. Near 24,000 peasants have been deprived of habitations by these conflagrations, which have occasioned likewise an epidemic that carried off great numbers daily.—Nearly one third of the city of Adrianople, together with several magazines of corn, &c. was destroyed by accidental conflagration, in July last.

In Silesia, Poland, and Russia-Lithunia, the extreme heat, unaccompanied by the least rain for near two months, has entirely destroyed the hopes of the husbandmen. The fields of wheat, oats, and barley, have been burnt up. The meadows are withered, & the brooks have disappeared; the trees are despoiled of their leaves; and the earth rendered so hard, that it cannot be worked. Public prayers have been offered for rain. Several villages have been reduced to ashes by the lightning, because the inhabitants had no water therewith to extinguish the flames.

The produce of the vineyards, in different parts of the Continent, has been extremely abundant this year, and the extreme heat is said to have been favourable in ripening and giving a delicious flavour to the grapes.

It is said, that intimation has been sent to the numerous General Officers and Staff of the army of Portugal, now on leave at home, to repair thither immediately.

Throughout all the depôts of France, the Spanish prisoners of war, acquainted with naval affairs, have been invited to enter into the French service. They are to receive 60 livres bounty, and the pay of a regular seaman. The Spanish prisoners are very generally employed on the public works in France, and receive a small gratuity for their labour. In the inland departments they are placed at the disposal of the farmers, and assist in the labours of husbandry, and getting in the harvest.

The Lords of the Admiralty have settled a pension of 5s. a day on Lieut. Watson, of the Fortunee, who was so severely wounded in the foot, in a late gallant though unsuccessful attempt at boarding a masked privateer.

The boats on the coast of Kent have exported a great quantity of gold coin from thence to the opposite shore, for which every £100. sterling has been re-paid by good bills of exchange on London for the sum of £140. The artifices of the Folkestone speculators is to obtain at the French ports certificates, as if they had landed British manufactures or colonial produce, so that if detained by any of our cruisers, on returning, they are set at liberty on producing such certificates.

SEPTEMBER 6.

In the event ... the continuance of the *non-intercour*... ...ith this country by the American Republic, his Majesty's Government have come to the determination of adopting a rigid retaliatory system. In the last dispatches to Mr. Foster, Ministers announced this decision of the Cabinet.

Bonaparte.—The following particulars have been brought from Paris by a Gentleman lately arrived from that city:—The second pregnancy of the Empress Maria is visibly advanced. Napoleon himself is grown very corpulent. He is extremely fond of his wife, who, on her part, is said to be devotedly attached to him, and not without a considerable share of jealousy of his former favourites. Josephine he still visits occasionally, but she does not come to the Court of her successor. These visits, however, being of mere civility and friendship, do not, from the age of the party, produce any unpleasant emotion in Maria Louisa. The person to whom she has evinced a settled dislike is Josephine's daughter, formerly Fanny Beauharnois, given by Napoleon in marriage to his brother Louis, some time King of Holland; but, by a scandalous report, to which many concurring circumstances give an air of credibility, said to be personally more intimate with Napoleon than with her husband, generally residing at Paris, while the latter was at the Hague. The Queen of Holland (still so called) has been actually refused admittance by Maria Louisa; and when she threatened to appeal to the Emperor, to command that she should be received, Maria Louisa, anticipating the complaint, sent her Chamberlain on the instant to Bonaparte, who was at the time sitting in Council, to demand whether she should be subject to such visits or such threats. Napoleon immediately declared that the Empress would receive only whom she should think proper. Maria Louisa, with the exception of her pregnancy, is said to be altogether as thin as Napoleon is fat. The young King of Rome is said to be a very fine child.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Dorchester, Henry R. Hinde, Esq. Brigade Major to his Majesty's Forces, to Catherine Antonnia, only daughter of the late Major General Hewgill.

George S. Marten, Esq. of Sandridge Lodge, Herts. to Charlotte, youngest daughter of the late Colonel Tucker.

At Plymouth, Capt. Forster, R. N. to Miss Weekes.

At St. Mary-le-bone Church, the Hon. Colonel Wm. Blaquiere, to the Rt. Hon. Lady Harriet Townshend, youngest daughter of the Marchioness of Townshend. At Stamford, Capt. Peacock, of 9th Light Drag. to Mary, only daughter of Gilbert, Affleck, Esq. At Brighton, Mr. Lacy, to Mrs. Bianchi, widow of the celebrated Francisco Bianchi.

Bateman Dashwood, Esq. of Well, in the county of Lincoln, to the Hon. Georgiana Pelham, youngest daughter of the Right Hon. Lord Yarborough.—Ed. Greathead, Esq. of Iddens Horse, Dorset, to Mary Elizabeth, only daughter of Sir Rd. Carr Glynn, Bart. of Gaunt's House, in the said county.—Wm. Judd, Esq. of the Transport-office, Sarah, daughter of John Spiller, Esq. of Norwood.—At Williamsburgh, Granville County, America, Major Smith, of Prince Edward's Va. to Miss Charlotte B. Brodie. This match, consummated only in July last, was agreed upon 31 years ago, at Camden, S. C.—The capture of Major, then Captain Smith, at the battle of that place, separated the parties, which other events of the war continued to prolog, and, until a few months since, each supposed the other to be dead. An accidental circumstance lately brought them acquainted again, and neither pleaded any statute of limitation in bar of the old bargain. Miss Brodie was formerly an esteemed preceptress in the female department of the Raleigh Academy.

BIRTHS.—The Lady of Captain Halkett, R. N. of a Daughter.

The Lady of Geo. Booth, Esq. of H. M. S. Caledonia of a Daughter.

At Windsor, the Lady of Captain W. King, of H. M. S. Hannibal, of a still-born Child.

At Madeira, on the 3d ultimo, Mrs. Blackburn, of a dughter.

At his Lordship's seat at Garbally, in Ireland, the Countess Clancarty, of a daughter.

At Woodlands, Radnorshire, the Hon. Mrs. Wilkins, of a doughter.

DEATHS.—On the 29th of August, at Sansom-house, Berwickshire, Robert, eldest son of Lieutenant-General Francis Dundas.

At Upwood, Huntingdonshire, Lady Bickerton, Relict of the late Sir Richard Bickerton, and Mother of the present Baronet.

Rev. Dr. Raine, nearly 20 years Master of Charter-house School. He was distinguished for learning, and the urbanity of his manners, and his loss will be regretted by a very numerous circle of friends. The Governors of the Charter-house had presented him to the Rectory of Hallenbury, and the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn had recently elected him their preacher.

At Nantz, in France, John Leatham, Esq. formerly of Madras, and late of Vauxhall, Lambeth.

At Belfast, Mr. Robert Buchannan, Capt. of the brig Hawke, of Maryport, and brother to the Rev. Claudius Buchannan, D. D.

John Anderson, of Barlow, near Ryson, shoe-maker, aged 108. He died in the act of soling a pair of shoes. He enjoyed good health and never wore spectacles in his life.

At Eusham-house, Dorset, Edm Bower, Esq. of Hanover-house, Walcot. He was one of the oldest Lieutenants in the Navy; at the siege of Quebec he received wound, which incapacitated him for further service.

GOVT. ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, that S... ...ed Proposals of Contract for the... ...ir of the Road from Nung... ...kum Tank to Streepermadoor will be received at the Military Board Office till the 15th April next.

The extent of work to be performed and the Materials with which the repairs are to be executed as well as the number of Drains to be constructed, may be learnt on appplication at the Military Board Office.

The Proposals are to specify the period within which the Repairs will be completed, to be addressed, to the Secretary to the Military Board, and superscribed "Proposals of Contract for the Repair of the Road from Nungaubaukum Tank to Streepermadoor."

By order of the Military Board.

Military Board Office, Fort St. George, *21st March*, 1812.

W. ORMSBY, *Sec. Military Board.*

GOVERNMENT BAN...

NOTICE is hereby given,
Saturday next the 11th
stant, being the Malabar N...
YEAR day—No business wil...
tarnsacted at the Government...
on that day.

FRESH

CHINA

INVESTMENT.

MESSIEURS

Griffiths, Wheeler, Cook and Co.

HAVE THE PLEASURE

TO INFORM THEIR

FRIENDS,

AND THE PUBLIC,

THAT THEIR ANNUAL

CHINA INVESTMENT

BY THE

HAMAN SHAH

IS NOW LANDED,

AND EXPOSE...

CONSISTING CHIEFLY...

ARTI...

HAMS, Preserved
Pears, Oranges,
Jars with Lock and
Boxes, Lucksoy, Hysor
Souchong do. and Pad
Chew Sugar Candy in
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Netting Needles, &c. Ivory Tooth-pick
cases, Blank Books of sizes, Foolscap, le
and Chit Paper, Breakfast sets of painted Ch
a few pairs of ornamental Flower Pots
Breakfast Tables and

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

STONE

AND

HALF STONE

CHINA WAR...

MADRAS, *April* 9, 18...

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

A ROOMY, Europe-built CARRIAGE, ... good repair, with a pair of strong, ... active DUN-HORSES and Europe Harness.

Price 400 Pagodas.

The above is well worth the attention of a person who may want such a conveyance. ... may be seen any day in two hours, on giv... notice at the Office of this Paper near the W... lajah Gate in the Fort.

MADRAS, 27th *February*, 1812.

EMENT TO THE

MADRAS COURIER.

Wednesday, April 15, 1812. No. 14.

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heard of, they are stated to have been at or near Saseram. The private accounts of their numbers and proceedings received from different quarters, are so perfectly vague, extravagant, and discordant, that we cannot venture to state any thing on their authority. The horde is supposed to come from the country on the Narbuddah towards the south-west, and is probably composed partly of the same Pindarrees, who lately attacked Nagpore, and who being hard pressed from the side of Hindoostan, have resolved on this desperate incursion in quest of sustenance.

As a measure of precaution, a small party of Sepoys had moved from Dinapore into Patna, and other arrangements had been made for the security of the place. Most of the European ... had likewise, under the immediate ... of the first instance, provided themselves with boats. But it is not at all probable, that these invaders would hazard any attempt on a large town, or on any place where they were likely to meet with troops. Neither, we should imagine, would they willingly encounter the danger in which they must inevitably be involved by advancing much further into the country, from the movement of the cavalry on their rear from Pertaubghur, Bundlecund, and Cawnpore.

The final despatches for the H. C. Ships Lord Eldon and Batavia, were sent off from the Post Office on Friday last. Letters forwarded by dawk to Kedgeree on Saturday, would in all likelihood overtake those ships, which were not expected to get to sea before this day.

A notification was published from the Government Press on Thursday last, inviting ...ders of India-built Ships for one voyage, to ...y cargoes on account of the Company to ... port of London. The terms are nearly the ..., as those on which Country Ships were ...ted last season to England.

... Tuesday last, the Judges of the Supreme ... were occupied in the trial of an action for Assault, Battery and False Imprisonment brought by Mr. Ambrose Mercado, a Portuguese Writer in a public office, against Mr. Mark Lackersteen. The case being rather long and having been already reported, we do not think it necessary to enter into the details. The chastisement inflicted on the Plaintiff appears from the evidence to have been extremely severe; but the Court considered it to have been so fairly provoked by his assiduities towards the Defendant's wife, that they awarded only nominal damages, and adjudged each party to pay his own costs.

The homeward-bound Country Ship C... ... Henderson, passed down to Sau... ...rch 23.

It appears, that the Arab Ship Sallahe... left Saugor for Muscat; but the date ... departure is not reported.

NEW YORK HERALD,—July 20 1811.

The facts contained in the following letter ... be relied upon. We are personally acquain... ... with the writer, who arrived here last ...rday in the Brig Fairy, from Algesiras. His ...r is dated.

Brig Fairy. Sandy Hook July 12, 1811.

"I arrived in Naples the fore part of November, 1810, and left in April following, 1811, during which period there arrived five American vessels, four of them with cargoes; and the whole confiscated & mostly sold, as follows;—

The ship Henry, Capt. Gardner, of and from Boston with a valuable cargo of logwood, ..., coffee &c.—Joseph Hale, supercargo.

... Brig Alexander, Capt. Picket, of and from Newburyport, loaden principally with coffee, &c.—Mr. Alexander Richards, part owner and supercargo.

Schooner Oceanna, of and from Boston, with ... very rich cargo of nankeens, indigo, &c. Mr. ...'do, Supercargo.

The fine coppered schooner Alert, Capt. C. ... Geiston, of and from New-York, loaded with sugar, coffee, codfish, &c. confiscated at Gallipoli. The crew arrived at Naples having crossed the country on foot. These with an American ship in ballast from Tunis that was also confiscated and sold, were the only Americans that arrived during the above period.

These condemnations took place in March, soon after the information was received there of our government having interdicted the trade with England and opened a free intercourse with France and her dependencies.

As no process or form of trial is used in the plunder of American property in Naples and no reasons given for such indiscriminate violations of neutral rights, it was presumed there, the confiscations took place on the ground of its being American property. The whole work is finished by the directions of the King, who orders the property to be sold, and when our Consul (Alexander Hammett Esq.) applies for copies of these orders, he is uniformly refused.

In no instance is any provision made by the government of Naples for the crews of American vessels—they are turned on shore pennyless, and left to get home as they can—go into his Majesty's service or starve.

Conscripts of the country people or peasants, were arriving almost daily at Naples, in droves of from 10 to 1000. The method of marching them is this; An iron collar is fastened round the neck with a staple through which passes a small iron chain made for the purpose, by which means they are secured and prevented from escaping. This is the uniform practice, except in a few instances when they are fastened by the thumbs, and connected together by chains.

A more dejected, miserable set of wretches, never beheld, covered with dirt and rags. To add to your commiseration for the oppression of your fellow-creatures thus debased and insulted—he must have a heart as hard as their oppressors, who would not feel for their miserable condition, particularly when you behold their aged mothers following them in tears, and carrying a scanty morsel to subsist them on the road.

EXTRACTS FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

LONDON,—August 9.

Sir S. Auchmuty has been appointed Provisional Governor at the Presidency of Fort St. George.

August 3.

Intelligence has been received from St. Petersburgh of an interesting nature; and said to be deserving the most unreserved credit. The matter of first moment, both as evincing the bearing of the Emperor's present Councils, and likewise in its operation upon his future measures, is the removal of Count Romanzoff from the department of Foreign Affairs; an event which though it has not already taken place, is yet spoken of in quarters where the best information exists, as absolutely resolved on. Lauriston still struggles for the Count's continuance in that office; and as a probable method of effecting his purpose, asserts openly that the Porte will accept of no terms fo peace in which the surrender of Moldavia and Wallachia is not stipulated to her. Russia has, in consequence, lowered her pretensions to the retaining only a part of the former of those provinces; and we have strong reasons for believing that the Emperor has sent orders to the Commander of the Russian forces, there, and that without consulting his present Foreign Minister, who is notoriously in Bonaparte's interest, to make peace with the Porte as speedily as possible. Still, however, it is proper to mention that Romanzoff, who embraces in his own person a plurality of offices, is considered as likely to retain that of President of the Council.

Of the capacity of Russia to withdraw herself from her present state of suffering and humiliation under France, we are willing to indulge the most favourable opinion, from the accounts which we have heard of the army which she still retains in a position most likely to meet the ...te, if he attacks her. She is said to ha... ... lines of troops, extending from Riga ... right, to the river Dwina, on the left, comprizing upwards of three hundred thousand men;—a formidable force, indeed, if we could place implicit confidence in their returns, as they appear upon paper.

Provisions, ammunition, and other warlike stores are said to have been got together in great abundance in this quarter; and certainly, the preparations for hostilities were never more active.

Still, however, there are many impediments in the way of its commencement, at least on the part of the Emperor Alexander. Of these, the most formidable is the destruction occasioned by the Turkish war; without a termination of which, a new one, undertaken against a much more powerful enemy, must be attended with peculiar hazard. Nor has Russia, in truth, any wish to renew the contest with Bonaparte, if she could maintain her independence without it; but if he is to dictate to her the nature of her intercourse with all other foreign nations, or rather to prohibit her having any intercourse whatsoever with them, what is she but a province dependent on his empire?

The intentions of the Emperor Alexander are certainly to act upon the defensive only; and as the free commerce of his dominions is one of the first objects for which he is contending, he naturally feels kindly disposed towards the only State with whom he can enter into any commercial relations; but is positively understood to want no money from England. As little aid is he likely to derive, or does he, indeed, expect from Prussia, the Sovereign of which kingdom, if it may yet be called by that name, is understood to be surrounded by persons entirely in the interest of his future enemy. Russia, therefore, seeks to stand by her own strength; expecting, certainly, to profit much, as she no doubt will, by the war in the Peninsula; but calling for no foreign supplies of either men or money, to enable her to support the conflict in her own dominions, if there she be at last obliged to support it. Her plan, as is the necessary consequence of these views of her situation, is to be a defensive one merely; she will avoid a general engagement, and endeavour to impede and waste the enemy by those means which the inhabitants of an invaded country have usually employed, and which, if resolutely carried into execution, have usually been successful in obliging the invader to retire.—This is the sum of the intelligence which has been received, and which, we must again repeat, is entitled to much more credit than any of the reports which have recently reached England from the Baltic.

There are reasons for believing that a good understanding subsists between our Government and the Emperor Alexander, as we have already stated. Supplies of lead, and other articles of military stores, to a great amount, have lately been sent to Russia, and it appears that this has been done with the knowledge of, and at the instance of Ministers.

A very general opinion prevails, that trade between this country and Russia will soon be openly carried on. A Russian ship from Archangel has arrived in Leith-roads, with a cargo of Russian produce; and the facilities of commerce have been greatly increased in the Russian ports of the Baltic.

A letter from Cronstadt states, that about the 5th of July, 50 ships had arrived there from different quarters; and such was the confidence entertained there of a reconciliation between Great Britain and Russia, that the price of freight had experienced a very considerable depression. Vessels which had recently been allowed a freight of twelve guineas a ton for hemp, were now glad to take eight guineas; and so strongly was it expected that British vessels would arrive in considerable numbers, that licensed ships could with difficulty procure freights at even lower prices.—It is not improbable, therefore, that we shall have shortly to announce an enlarged commercial intercourse between the two nations. It is said that a division of our fleet has arrived off the Russian ports of the Baltic.

A letter has been shewn in which the good faith of Russia has been called in question, as to the free ports which it is said she is about to open, and the merchants and underwriters are

cautioned not to entrust their property under such protection. In the same letter it is recommended, that instead of those free ports under a foreign Power, Anholt, in our own possession, should be converted into a depot for the commodities to be sent from this country to the Baltic; and that for the greater security, the fortifications should be improved, and the garrison augmented.

FORTUNATE ESCAPE.—We are happy to state the escape, from the Inquisition Prison of Seville, in Spain, of that brave and old officer Major Brooke, who was most severely wounded in three places in his head, by the Polish Lancers, and taken prisoner in the battle of Albuera; in which action the battalion of the 48th Regt. which he commanded was almost cut to pieces. The Inquisition Prison of Seville is one of the strongest and best guarded in Spain; and the Major's age being much advanced, together with his wounds, and the difficulties he must have had to encounter in a journey of at least 100 leagues, greater part on foot, through a mountainous country, renders it a bold and great undertaking, happily accomplished.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOT.—Friday, Mr. Levi Larkham, who holds the deputation of Radipole farm, Wilts, under J. H. Browne, Esq. killed a hare running, and a brace of partridges flying, at *one* shot!

DARING ROBBERY.—A reward of one hundred pounds having been offered for the discovery of a theft committed on board the Archduke Charles, recently arrived in the river from Lima, with a quantity of silver bullion, indigo, &c. a publican, who had been accustomed to serve beer in the London Docks, came forward on Saturday last, and offered to discover his accomplices in the robbery in question, provided he should be admitted King's evidence, and be entitled to the reward. Some doubts being suggested as to his knowledge of the fact, he proposed to take the Gentleman, broker to the ship, to the several places where the stolen silver was secreted; he accordingly took him to the coal-hole of the ship, where was concealed a bag of silver weighing 47lb. Under a watch-box in the Docks, and amongst some flax, he pointed out further quantities, all of which were to be conveyed out of the Docks the first convenient opportunity. The publican having discovered the property to the parties concerned, next directed the Thames Police Officers to the thieves, who turned out to be two labourers in the London Docks and a watchman, one of the *faithful* guardians of the night, besides himself. They were all taken before Mr. Harriot, at the Thames Police Office, on Saturday.

EXECUTION.—On Friday noon, James Tucker, convicted at the last Salisbury Assizes, of the murder of his wife, by starving her, was taken from his cell, and ascended the scaffold erected in the yard of the gaol. He behaved as became his unhappy situation.—He exhorted the spectators to shun the first temptations to sin,—to avoid breaking the Sabbath, which, he knew, by experience, occasioned a disregard of other crimes. The rope was fixed, during which he appeared to retain his fortitude. The platform was then removed from under him, and he was launched into eternity.—His body was given to the surgeons for dissection. Tucker was 36 years old, his wife was 50. He seems to have been prompted to the shocking deed for which he suffered, from his connection with another woman. He was not in the distressed circumstances he had described himself; for when he could get no work at weaving, he travelled the country vending nostrums; styling himself "Dr. Tucker, Practitioner in Physic." He was however very ignorant, and must have done great mischief in this occupation.

WAR-OFFICE—JULY 30, 1811.

30th ditto, lieut.-colonel Charles Turner, from the Royal West India Rangers, to be lieut. colonel, without purchase; major Norris William Bailey, from Meuron's regiment, to be major, without purchase, vice Hamilton, promoted in the Royal West India Rangers.

34th ditto, Thomas Musson, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Finney, promoted in the 5th West India regiment.

89th ditto, ———Latham, gent. to be ensign, without purchase, vice Clerke, promoted in the 3d dragoons.

WAROFFICE,—AUGUST 9, 1811.

14th ditto, ensign George Fitzherbert to be lieut. by purchase, vice Enbland, promoted in the 60th foot; ensign Thomas Powell to be ditto, without purchase, vice Grant, promoted in the 76th foot.

34th ditto, lieutenant colonel W. Thornton, from the staff in North America, to be lieutenant colonel, vice Macdonnell, deceased.

99th ditto, lieutenant Peter Duncan to be captain of a company, vice Benning, killed in action; ensign John Ussher to be lieutenant, vice Shewbridge, kill in action; ensign Henry Young to be ditto, vice Duncan. ensign ———Servants, from the 37th foot, to be ensign, vice Ussher; Bingham Sarsfield, gent. to be ditto, vice Young.

BREVET.—Lieutenant general Arthur Viscount Wellington, K. B. to be general in the army in Spain and Portugal only; captain Frederick Thackery, of the royal engineers, to be major in the army; lieutenant colonel J. H. C. de Lernewitz, of the Duke of Brunswick's light infantry, to have the temporary rank of colonel in the army.

STAFF.—Colonel Philip Skinner, of the 55th foot, to be quarter master general to the King's troops serving in the East Indies, vice major general Eden, lieutenant colonel Alexander Nesbitt, from the permanent staff on the quarter master general, to be deputy quarter master general to the troops serving in the Mauritius, major Jeremiah Dickson (assistant quarter master general) to be a permanent assistant quarter master general, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army, vice Nesbitt; captain J. Haverfield, from the 48th foot, to be a permanent assistant quarter master, general, with the rank of major, vice lieutenant col. Cathcart, appointed deputy quarter master general at Cadiz.

Captain Frederick W. Trench, from the 1st regiment of foot guards, to be a permanent assistant quarter master general with the rank of major, vice Dickson, promoted.

Major Augustus Warburton, from the 91st foot, to be inspecting field office of the militia in Canada, with the rank of lieutenant colonel in the army, vice Thornton, appointed to the 34th foot.

HOSPITAL STAFF.—Charles Farrel, M. D. staff surgeon, to be Physician to the forces, vice Irwine, deceased.

WAR OFFIC[illegible]—AUGUST 10.

Colonel James Willi[illegible] Gordon, to be Quarter Master General to the [illegible] vice Lieutenant General Brownrigg, appointed [illegible]ander in chief of the Forces in Ceylon.

Lieutenant Colonel [illegible] Christie, of the 11th [illegible] Battalion to [illegible]andant of Hospitals, [illegible] Major General Bu[illegible] pointed to the Staff in [illegible]nd.

WAR OFF[illegible]UGUST 13,

[illegible] ditto, ensign Th[illegible] Halloran, from the [illegible] foot, to be lieuten[illegible] purchase.

34th ditto, Charles B[illegible] to be ensign, by purchase, vice Wrought[illegible]ted.

[illegible]th ditto, ensign Ro[illegible] from the 2d West India regiment, to be e[illegible]out purchase, vice [illegible], appointed to th[illegible]

BREVET.—Captain P[illegible], of the 69th foot, to be major in the army[illegible]

WAR OFFICE[illegible] 20, 1811.

14th ditto, Lieutenan[illegible]rnor, to be Capt. of a company, without p[illegible]

To be Lieutenants, wi[illegible]se—Ensign J. T. Howe; Henry Bausell; [illegible]. Newman, vice Turnor.

22d ditto, second Lieu[illegible]och, to be first Lieutenant, without purc[illegible] Pelton, appointed paymaster of the 2d battali[illegible]

Francis Teror, gent. to be second Lieutenant, vice Enoch.

Assistant-surgeon Henry Dunn, from the 92d foot, to be surgeon, vice Power, promoted on the staff.

65th ditto, ———Dundas, gent. to be [illegible] purchase, vice Johnstone, whose appo[illegible] take place.

66th ditto, Lieutenant Thomas John[illegible] adjutant, vice Duncan promoted.

STAFF.—Lieutenant-Colonel John R[illegible] foot, to be deputy-adjutant-general to [illegible]ving in the Island of Ceylon, vice Lie[illegible] Edwards.

Lieutenant Colonel Clement Edwar[illegible] lon Regiment, to be deputy-quarter-[illegible] the forces serving in the Island of Cey[illegible] general Wilson.

Major Frederick Hankey, of the [illegible] to be deputy-inspector general of [illegible] the Island of Ceylon, with the ran[illegible] Colonel in the army, vice M'Nab, [illegible]

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE.—Colo[illegible] to be Lieutenant Governor of the R[illegible] lege, vice Major-General Le Marchan[illegible]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGES.—At Knole, Kent, [illegible] ville, eldest daughter of her Grace [illegible] Dorset, to the Right Hon. the Earl [illegible]

At Dundee, N. B. Major Lawrie, [illegible] or Cameron Highlanders, to Mi[illegible] youngest daughter of Robert Duff, [illegible] place.

W. S. Round, [illegible] ley, widow of t[illegible] Judges of Trichino[illegible]

By special licence, [illegible] third son of the Earl of [illegible] only daughter of the late Mr. Lam[illegible] Durham. The ceremony took place [illegible] the bride's mother, Lady Anne Wy[illegible] street, May-fair.

At Dorchester, Henry Hinde, Es[illegible] to his Majesty's Forces, to Catherine [illegible] daughter of the late Major-Gen. Hen[illegible]

George S. Marten, Esq. of Sandridge [illegible] to Charlotte, youngest daughter of th[illegible] Tucker.

At Plymouth, Capt. Forster, of the Ro[illegible] Miss Weekes.

BIRTHS.—At Rose-hill, [illegible] Lieut.-col. Weston, of a daughter.

Her Royal Highness the Princess [illegible] of Denmark, consort of Prince W[illegible] Princess, at Prince Christian Em[illegible]

In the Phœnix [illegible] Dublin, [illegible] tlehales, of a da[illegible]r.

DEATHS.—The R[illegible] M[illegible] the Right Hon. Lord E[illegible]

At Deptford, Kent, [illegible] late Head Surveyor of [illegible] Company.

At Plymouth, sudden[illegible] Agent for French prison[illegible]

At Santom-house, Be[illegible] of Lieut.-General Franc[illegible]

At Upwood, Hunti[illegible] relict of the late Sir Rich[illegible] the present Baronet.

At Kilmington, Some[illegible] and Rev. Charles Dig[illegible] Cathedral. He wa[illegible] to the Admiral of th[illegible]

Hon. Mrs. Cornw[illegible] field, and sister of [illegible]

At Kingston, age[illegible] Graham, Esq. Dalto[illegible] Graham.

At Aberystwith, [illegible] tablishment.

At Bowden, Wm[illegible]